



DULWICH COLLEGE SHANGHAI

NAME _____

FORM _____ TEACHER _____

YEAR 12 END OF YEAR EXAM 2013

MATHEMATICS STANDARD LEVEL

PAPER 1: CALCULATOR

Instructions to candidates:

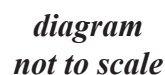
- Answer **all** questions.
- You **may** use a calculator.
- Write in blue or black ink. Do not use correction fluid.
- Diagrams and sketches should be drawn in pencil.
- ~~At~~ Unless otherwise stated in the question, give answers exactly or to 3 significant figures.
- Answers to Section A should be written on the test paper and Section B on file paper.
- The number of marks allocated to each question is indicated by [].
- The total number of marks is 58

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1. [Maximum mark: 6]

$AB = 7\text{ cm}$, $BC = 9\text{ cm}$ and $\hat{ABC} = 120^\circ$.



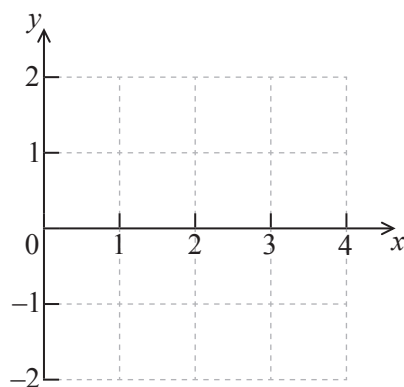
- [illegible]

2. [Maximum mark: 6]

Let $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$, for $0 \leq x \leq 4$.

(a) Sketch the graph of g on the following set of axes.

[4 marks]



(b) Hence find the value of x for which $g(x) = -1$.

[2 marks]

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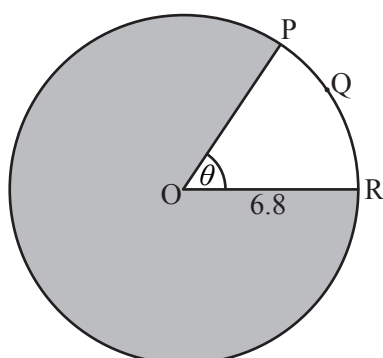
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7



*diagram
not to scale*

The length of the arc PQR is 8.5 cm.

- (a) Find the value of θ . *[2 marks]*
- (b) Find the area of the shaded region. *[4 marks]*

[illegible]

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5. [Maximum mark: 5]

Let $f'(x) = -24x^3 + 9x^2 + 3x + 1$.

- (a) There are two points of inflexion on the graph of f . Write down the x -coordinates of these points.

[3 marks]

- (b) Let $g(x) = f''(x)$. Explain why the graph of g has no points of inflexion.

[2 marks]

This image shows a full page of a worksheet designed for handwriting practice. It features ten evenly spaced, horizontal dashed lines that run across the entire width of the page. The background is plain white, providing a clear guide for letter height and placement. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Do **NOT** write solutions on this page. Any working on this page will **NOT** be marked.

SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions on the answer sheets provided. Please start each question on a new page.

6. [Maximum mark: 14]

(a) Consider an infinite geometric sequence with $u_1 = 40$ and $r = \frac{1}{2}$.

(i) Find u_4 .

(ii) Find the sum of the infinite sequence.

[4 marks]

Consider an arithmetic sequence with n terms, with first term (-36) and eighth term (-8) .

(b) (i) Find the common difference.

(ii) Show that $S_n = 2n^2 - 38n$.

[5 marks]

(c) The sum of the infinite geometric sequence is equal to twice the sum of the arithmetic sequence. Find n .

[5 marks]

Do **NOT** write solutions on this page. Any working on this page will **NOT** be marked.

7 [Maximum mark: 16]

Let $f(x) = \log_3 \frac{x}{2} + \log_3 16 - \log_3 4$, for $x > 0$.

(a) Show that $f(x) = \log_3 2x$. [2 marks]

(b) Find the value of $f(0.5)$ and of $f(4.5)$. [3 marks]

The function f can also be written in the form $f(x) = \frac{\log_a x}{\log b}$.

(c) (i) Write down the value of a and of b .

(ii) Hence on graph paper, **sketch** the graph of f , for $-5 \leq x \leq 5$, $-5 \leq y \leq 5$, using a scale of 1 cm to 1 unit on each axis.

(iii) Write down the equation of the asymptote. [6 marks]

(d) Write down the value of $f^{-1}(0)$. [1 mark]

The point A lies on the graph of f . At A, $x = 4.5$.

(e) On your diagram, sketch the graph of f^{-1} , noting clearly the image of point A. [4 marks]
